

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.]

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DESPATCH FROM LORD AYLMER TO MR. SECRETARY RY KICK.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, Dec. 14, 1834.

SIR.—I have the honour of transmitting herewith the usual Annual Report of the Chief Agent of Emigrants and Settlers, of the numbers of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec during the season of the navigation of the St. Lawrence just terminated, and to which I take leave to call your particular attention, in consequence of the variety of information it contains on the interesting and important subject of emigration to the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada.

According to Mr. Buchanan's statement the number of emigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec during the past season amounted to nearly 31,000 (being an excess over the emigration of last year of nearly 16,000), bringing with them capital to the amount of one million sterling.

Although coinciding in many of Mr. Buchanan's views, I cannot refrain from expressing my dissent from his observations on the Emigrant Tax, which I have advocated from the commencement.

(Signed) AYLMER,

TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE LORD AYLMER, &c.

Office of his Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigrants to Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, Dec. 12, 1834.

My Lord.—The navigation of the St. Lawrence being closed, I proceed according to annual custom, to lay before your Excellency, in as comprehensive and concise a manner as possible, my report of the Emigration to these provinces during the past season.

A very material increase has taken place in the total of persons arrived this year over that of the year 1833. The total number of emigrants recorded at this office from the opening of the navigation to its close, amounts to 30,955. The Paper No 2, p. 9 in the Appendix, shows a detailed statement of the ports whence these emigrants sailed, while the paper No. 3, p. 11, exhibits a comparative account of the number arrived in the province during the last five preceding years, amounting in the aggregate to 195,421 souls.

The melancholy fact, that no less than 731 emigrants perished by shipwreck in their passage to this port during the past season, added to the deaths during the voyage, and to those who fell victims to the cholera and other diseases at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, will account for a considerable diminution in what would otherwise have been the total of emigration for the year 1834.

From England, the total number, as compared with the last year, gives an increase of 1,601 persons; from Ireland there is an increase of 7,193; and from Scotland the number exceeds last year by 395.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to report that the emigrants of this year may be, generally speaking, pronounced of a superior class, both as to respectability and property, to those of former seasons; while the capital brought into the province by them cannot be estimated at less than one million sterling. Amongst the body of settlers, it is worthy of mention, that several agriculturists brought with them superior breeds of horses and cattle; I may particularly name Mr. Farmer, settled near Bytown, who had with him 50 head of cattle.

The Petworth settlers, and those of Lord Suffield, as well as others who were aided in their emigration by landed proprietors and by parishes, have been satisfactorily disposed of; those from Petworth in the vicinity of Brantford, and Lord Suffield's in various places where they found employment.

Upon the whole I consider myself justified in reporting to your Lordship that the situation of the emigrant population this season would have been unexceptionable but for the visitation of Providence in the second appearance of cholera in these provinces. As it was, however, I considered that the emigrants in general escaped wonderfully well; and during my tour of inspection, made at the time when the sickness was at its height, I found along the route of the St. Lawrence much less distress and sickness among the emigrant population than I had reason to anticipate.

The number of emigrants aided by parishes and landlords this year has been 1,892. They were principally from Hampshire.

Sussex and Norfolk, in England, and from Munster and Leinster, in Ireland; and well provided. If this description of emigrants follow the instructions given to them, and conduct themselves with industry and sobriety, there can be no doubt of their ultimate success, and of the benefits which will have been conferred upon them by their change of situation. Comparatively few emigrants were dependent on immediate employment on arrival at Quebec. From the many public works then going on, chiefly in Upper Canada, I was fortunately enabled to provide these persons with certain employment, on proceeding to the situations pointed out to them; and had it not been for the recurrence of the cholera, I am confident that the sympathy of the public, and assistance from charitable funds, would have been much less required this year than in any previous.

The great introduction of capital of late years, and the increasing demand for labourers in Upper Canada, will continue to insure a constant succession of valuable emigrants to that province. Through the exertions of the New Canada Company, and from the arrangements now in progress, a great stimulus to settlement will be, no doubt afforded in various parts of the Lower Province, but particularly in the eastern Townships. I cannot but feel that my congratulations are due to your Excellency, on your zeal, and on the personal interest you have taken in directing the completion of the New Inverness road, which I had originally the honour of marking out, as Joint Commissioner, in 1829, and which aided by the water communication suggested by your Lordship, cannot fail in ultimately producing great benefit to that interesting portion of the province.

The facilities of transport and conveyance for the emigrant have been much improved and augmented by the increase in the number of Steam Boats, particularly on the route from Montreal to Upper Canada, by the way of the Rideau Canal, I have suggested the employment of covered barges, to receive at Quebec such emigrants as are destined to Upper Canada. By the addition of this plan the necessity of landing at Montreal would be obviated, the baggage need not be shifted, and the city of Montreal would be spared the inconvenience so much complained of, arising from the fact that a number of persons, who have been landed on the wharf at unseasonable hours, are frequently placed in a situation to come burthensome to public charity.

With respect to the emigration of paupers, nothing need be added to my previous reports, except to press upon your Lordship's consideration the necessary amendments to the Passenger Act.

I am happy in being able to state that fewer causes of dissatisfaction, from the conduct of ship owners, have occurred this year; and no serious inconvenience has been reported to me to have arisen from a scanty supply of provisions. This improved state of things may be attributed, in a great measure, to the appointment of Emigrant Agents at the principal ports of the United Kingdom. Whenever, in addition to these that a number of persons, who have been landed on the wharf at unseasonable hours, are frequently placed in a situation to come burthensome to public charity.

Great irritation was occasioned during this season among the emigrants on arrival here, by finding, that notwithstanding the Act under which the emigrant tax had been imposed was no longer in existence, the amount had been improperly paid over by them on embarkation for this country. An immediate desire prevailed among them that the amount of the tax should be refunded, and its improper exaction was alleged, in the instance of one vessel, as a reason for the emigrants who came out in her being under the necessity of applying for public charitable assistance at Montreal.

I conceived it my bounden duty to make every exertion to recover the amount for all emigrants who appeared to have bona fide paid the tax, and through the liberal co-operation of the majority of the consignees of vessels, I was enabled to get refunded to the emigrants, in the course of the season, the sum of about £3000 currency. More difficulty was experienced in obtaining the repayment of the tax from the masters of the vessels sailing from Dublin, than those from the other ports, and a consignment of several from that port did actually oppose the repayment during the season.

With respect to the imposition of the emigrant tax, I cannot refrain from stating my conviction, that its effects are injurious to the cause of voluntary emigration, inasmuch as it cripples the pecuniary resources of the healthy emigrant and of his family; and diverts to another channel those means which he might more advantageously employ in effecting his transportation to a place where labour may be in request. It is certain that the payment of the tax on embarkation has been used as a means of deception by several ill-disposed persons. The agent at Prescott did not find it necessary last season to extend relief to more than one in thirty of those who had received assistance at Montreal, and had been sent up free by the emigrant and charitable societies of that place; a fact which shows the imposition practised upon the charitable funds, and which imposition receives colour and plausibility from the state-

ments made of the tax having been paid by the poor emigrant out of the scanty funds provided for his transportation to a place where employment can be had.

Another objection is, that the payment of this tax, entitling those who paid it to some relief from the charitable institutions, has the effect of diminishing confidence in their own exertions, and in many instances affixes upon them a stigma of pauperism which would not otherwise exist. The consequence is, that labourers arriving in Upper Canada, who have been forwarded thither as paupers by the charitable institutions, cannot as readily obtain employment as those who have been able to make their own way. An idea certainly prevails, that those who have accepted the relief in question are themselves deficient in industry and energy. However unjust this may often be, it nevertheless furnishes a strong objection to any tax which has so very injurious an effect.

There is also reason to believe that the emigrant tax has frequently been made subservient to the purposes of the wives and families of persons resident within the United States, who thus, seeking to join their protectors, pass through the Canadian provinces free from the expense of transport; they embark for Quebec, encouraged by the fact, that the passage itself is cheaper, while they entertain hopes that by disguising the truth as to the place of their destination, being out of the King's dominions, they will succeed in getting themselves forwarded by the charitable institutions. As they in general arrive without means, should the deception be discovered, they become a burden upon private charity, and their ultimate arrival at the place of their destination is rendered very precarious. On the other hand, although the emigration by way of New York is so considerable, no pecuniary assistance whatever is afforded from any known fund, and those emigrants being generally better provided as to means, private assistance is seldom found necessary.

The emigrants who have arrived this season by way of New-York, have exceeded in amount those of last year. This has no doubt been occasioned by the representations of persons in Upper Canada writing home to their friends, and complaining of the obstructions, privations, and expenses to which they imagined they were subjected at Grosse Isle. The shipwrecks too, which the St. Lawrence, may have impressed them with exaggerated ideas of danger by this route.

Of the emigration, however, which arrives at New York, few British subjects now settle in the Western States.

The instructions to persons arriving by this route, which I have caused to be printed, and which have been largely circulated by the aid of the British Consul at New-York, have been productive of benefit in directing the progress of Emigrants to Upper Canada by way of Oswego.

Before concluding this report, it is with regret that I feel myself compelled to notice the increasing number of shipwrecks to emigrant vessels, particularly during the past season attended with a very serious loss of life. The list shows the number of vessels lost last season to be 17, and the loss of lives to amount to 731.

From the frequency of these accidents I have been induced to turn my attention to a remedy. The best and most likely preventative, in my opinion, would be, coupled with the amendment of the Passenger Act, the total abolition of the pernicious use of ardent spirits on board of emigrant vessels, which I am sorry to say is carried to an alarming extent in our commercial marine engaged in the North American trade. This affords a most humiliating contrast with the sobriety maintained in the American shipping employed in the trade with the United Kingdom; and I am confident that to the immoderate use of ardent spirits the greater number of the accidents which happen to emigrant vessels on the passage to this country, may be justly attributed.

Public attention having been of late often directed to the subject of light-houses, as means of additional security to navigation I take the opportunity of stating, that it is my intention shortly to submit to your Excellency some practical suggestions on that head, accompanied with a chart of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, which I have caused to be executed for the purpose of illustrating my views.

The benefits resulting to the working classes from emigration being now very generally felt and acknowledged in the United Kingdom, and legal provisions having been made by the Imperial Parliament in a clause in the Poor Law Amendment Bill, with regard to the voluntary emigration of parochial labourers added to the increasing interest shown by the Irish landlords, in their disposition to assist their poor tenantry, justify the opinion that a very considerable number of persons of the above classes will emigrate next year to these provinces. It may also be confidently anticipated that from the same causes the amount of emigration to the Canadas will be annually and progressively augmented.

Under these circumstances it is very gratifying to be able to state to your Excellency that the situation of the working classes and the prospects of employment for all industrious emigrants, particularly in Upper Canada cannot be better.

Your Lordship may rely on a continuance of my anxious and zealous endeavours to promote, by every means that may be in my power, the benevolent plans and wishes of His Majesty's Government and of your Excellency, in regard to the very important measure of emigration to these fine provinces.

I am happy in having it in my power at the present period to acquaint your Lordship, that the improved state of my health justifies the hope that I shall not be under the necessity of seeking an asylum in a warmer climate this winter. The kind indulgence and sympathy manifested towards me by your Excellency, since my health gave way in 1832, demands my most grateful thanks, and will always remain impressed on my mind.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

TEMPERANCE.

THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

AN ALLEGORY.

Life is a voyage, in the progress of which, we are continually changing scenes; we first leave childhood behind us, then youth, then the years of ripened manhood, then old age with his locks of snow. While musing upon the mutability and various scenes of human life, I sunk into a slumber amidst my meditations, and on a sudden, found my ears filled with the tumults of labour, the shouts of alacrity, the shrieks of alarm, the whistle of the winds, and the dash of waters.

My astonishment for a time repressed my curiosity; but soon recovering myself so far as to enquire whether we were going, and what was the clamour and confusion? I was told that we were launching out into the ocean of life; that we had already passed the straits of infancy, in which multitudes had perished, some by the weakness and fragility of their vessels, and more by the folly, perverseness, or negligence, of those who undertook to steer them; and that we were now on the main sea abandoned to the winds and billows, without any other means of security than the care of the pilot, whom it was always in our power to chuse; among great numbers that offered their direction and assistance.

I then looked round with anxious eagerness; and first turning my eyes behind me, saw a stream flowing through flowery islands, which every one that sailed along seemed to behold with pleasure; but no sooner touched, than the current, which though not noisy or turbulent, yet irresistibly bore him away.

Beyond these islands all was darkness, nor could any of the passengers describe the shore at which he first embarked. Before me, and on either side, was an expanse of waters violently agitated, and covered with so thick a mist, that the most perspicacious eye could see but a little way. It appeared to be full of rocks and whirlpools; for many sank unexpectedly while they were courting the gale with full sails, and insulting those whom they had left behind.

So numerous, indeed, were the dangers, and so thick the darkness, that no caution could confer security. Yet there were many, who, by false intelligence, betrayed their followers into whirlpools, or by violence pushed those whom they found in their way against the rocks.

The current was invariable and insurmountable; but though it was impossible to sail against it, or to return to the place that was once passed, yet was not so violent as to allow no opportunity for dexterity or courage, since, though none could retreat back from danger, yet they might often avoid it by oblique direction.

It was, however, not very common to steer with much care or prudence; for, by universal infatuation, every man appeared to think himself safe, though he saw his consort every moment sinking round him; and no sooner had the waves closed over them, than their fate and their misconduct were forgotten; the voyage was pursued with the same jocund confidence; every man congratulated himself upon the soundness of his vessel, and believed himself able to stem the whirlpool in which his friend was swallowed, or glide over the rocks on which he was dashed: nor was it often observed that the sight of a wreck made any man change his course; if he turned aside for a moment, he soon forgot his rudder, and left himself again to the disposal of chance.

This negligence did not proceed from indifference, or from weariness of their present condition: for not one of those who thus rushed upon destruction, failed, when he was sinking, to call loudly upon his associates for that help which could not now be given him; and many spent their last moments in cautioning others against the folly by which they were intercepted in the midst of their course. Their benevolence was sometimes praised, but their admonitions were unregarded.

The vessels in which they embarked, being confessedly unequal to the turbulence of the stream of life, were visibly impaired in the course of the voyage; so that every passenger was certain that how long soever he might, by favourable accidents, or by incessant vigilance be preserved, he must sink at last.

This necessity of perishing might have been expected toadden the gay, and intimidate the daring; at least to keep the melancholy and timorous in perpetual torments, and hinder them from any enjoyment of the varieties and gratifications which nature offered them as the solace of their labours; yet in effect none seemed less to expect destruction than those to whom it was most dreadful; they all had the art of concealing their danger from themselves; and those who knew their inability to bear the sight of the terrors that embarrassed their way, took care never to look forward, but found some amusement for the present moment, and generally entertained themselves by playing with hope, who was the constant associate of the voyage of life. Yet all that hope ventured to promise, even to those she favoured most, was, not that they should sink at last; and with this promise every one was satisfied, though he laughed at the rest for seeming to believe it. Hope, indeed, apparently mocked the credulity of her companions; for, in proportion as their vessels grew leaky, she redoubled her assurance of safety; and none were more busy in making provision for a long voyage, than they whom all but themselves saw likely to perish soon by irreparable decay.

In the midst of the current of life was the gulph of intemperance, a dreadful whirlpool interspersed with rocks, of which the pointed crags were concealed under water; and the tops covered with herbage, on which ease spread couches of repose; and with shades, where pleasure warbled the song of invitation. Within the sight of these rocks, all who sailed on the ocean of life must necessarily pass. Reason indeed was always at hand to steer the passengers through a narrow outlet, by which they might escape; but very few could by her remonstrances, be induced to put the rudder into her hand, without stipulating that she should approach so near unto the rocks of pleasure, that they might solace themselves with a short enjoyment of that delicious region, after which they always determined to pursue their course without any other deviation. Reason was too often prevailed upon so far by these premises, as to venture her charge within the eddy of the gulph of intemperance, where, indeed, the circumvolution was weak, but yet interrupted the course of the vessel, and drew it, by insensible rotations, towards the centre. She then repented her temerity, and with all her force endeavoured to retreat; but the draught of the gulph was generally too strong to be overcome; and the passenger, having danced his circles with a pleasing and giddy velocity, was at last overwhelmed and lost. Those few whom reason was able to extricate, generally suffered so many shocks upon the points which shot out from the rocks of pleasure, that they were unable to continue their course with the same strength and facility as before; but floated along timorously and feebly, endangered by every breeze, and shattered by every ruffle of the water, till they sank, by slow degrees, after long struggles and innumerable expedients; always repining at their own folly, and warning others against the first approach of the gulph of intemperance.

There were artists who professed to repair the breaches, and stop the leaks of the vessels which had been shattered on the rocks of pleasure. Many appeared to have great confidence in their skill, and some, indeed, were preserved by it from sinking, who had received only a single blow; but I remarked that few vessels lasted long which had been much repaired, nor was it found that the artists themselves continued afloat longer than those who had most of their assistance.

The only advantage which, in the voyage of life, the cautious had above the negligent was, that they sank later, and more suddenly; for they passed forward till they had sometimes seen all those in whose company they had issued from the straits of infancy, perish in the way and at last were overtaken by a cross breeze, without the toil of resistance, or the anguish of expectation. But such as had fallen against the rocks of pleasure, commonly subsided by sensible degrees, contended long with the encroaching waters, and harassed themselves by labours that scarce hope herself could flatter with success.

As I was looking upon the various fates of the multitude about me, I was suddenly alarmed with an admonition from some unknown power, "Gaze not idly upon others, when thou thyself art sinking! Whence is this thoughtless tranquillity, when thou and they are equally endangered?" I looked, and seeing the gulph of intemperance before me, I started and awoke.

Look out of your door, take notice of that man; see what disquieting, intriguing and shifting, he is content to go through, merely to be thought a man of plain dealing; three grains of honesty would save him all his trouble, alas! he has them not.—*Sterne.*

THE STANDARD.

No 10
For the Missiskoui Standard.

In my last it was shewn that the people of the Townships have always professed the political principles which, as constitutionalists, they now hold. Radicalism is entirely new, and a strange barbarian it is, in the Townships. Those who profess to be radicals, have only done so within a very few years. For instance, in the county of Missiskoui, the persons most fierce, as radicals, were fully as fierce in the profession of Toryism in the elections of 1829 and 1830. The gentleman who was then the object of their choice, was openly and avowedly what he is yet—a constitutionalist. A change however, has taken place in the principles of some of his supporters, which more concerns their own characters than honest men to explain, than it does me to account for. The government most assuredly has inflicted no new grievance to account for the change. For the cause we must look to some other source. The supporters of the 92 Resolutions, at the era of the elections referred to, had hardly begun to acknowledge the inhabitants of the Townships as constituting a part of the people of Canada.

It is really a curious speculation to look back and reflect on the view which the majority of the House of Assembly had of the Townships. According to the chronicles of other years, Mr. John Neilson, and Mr. Austin Cavillier, belonged to and were powerful leaders in the majority. Both of these gentlemen may be considered as among the most intelligent, and best informed of the party. Yet, what did they know of the Townships? Mr. Neilson, in his examination before the Committee of the House of Commons said, in reference to the Townships, "there has been little law or government there. Those settlements were made less as part of Canada, than as part of the United States." Now Mr. Neilson, as a public man, and as at the head of a printing establishment where the Quebec Gazette, published by authority, was issued, ought to have known that in this instance, he evinced a shameful degree of ignorance respecting matters of public notoriety; for the Townships were settled by British subjects, who, as such, were invited by the King's Proclamation, to come and settle the waste lands of the Crown, and that, however much they had been neglected by the colonial Legislature, they never viewed themselves "as part of the United States."

Mr. Cavillier, in his examination said "that in more than one half of all the Townships there is not one man in ten that has a legal title under 6th Geo. I V. Chap. 59, probably one third may have an equitable claim from possession?" In another place he said that "several of the people who hold lands in the Townships hold them without titles: they are mere squatters." A little farther on the Committee asked him, "how do you account for the circumstance of there being no settlers in the Townships except the persons that you describe as squatters, and one or two individuals whom you consider as having some money upon the improvement of land?" What gave rise to this question on the part of the Committee is not fully manifest, though a previous answer by the witness comes very near an adequate reason for it. Had the question, however, been unfounded, Mr. Cavillier would surely have corrected it, but as he did not, it is evident that he had most injuriously misrepresented the people of the Townships.

Here, my fellow subjects, residing in the Townships, a part of the examination of two of the principal leaders of the French majority in the House of Assembly, and you see from their account what they thought of you. You were as a part of the United States. You were beyond the pale of their sympathy and consideration. You had no title to your lands. You were mere squatters, except Mr. Felton, whom he named, and another gentleman whose name he did not give. Being squatters, you were not entitled to the benefit of their legislating care. If men of their celebrity were thus grossly ignorant of your situation, circumstances, growing importance, and wants, what must have been the ignorance of the great body of your Legislators? You were viewed by them as a lawless horde on the frontiers of the Province. But when, in answer to your petitions to the King and the Imperial Parliament, you had obtained representatives of your own, the majority found out that you were, or would be, of some importance, and, accordingly, they adopted measures to make you, if possible, their own. Mr. Papineau, at the close of the first session in which you were represented, complimented you very highly; and ever since, his party has been endeavouring to make you believe, that the paternal government of the mother country is most oppressive, and most intolerable, and would, but for him and his party, grind us to dust. His speeches and the papers, under the direction of his party, are spread over the country as fire brands to set the worst passions of human nature in a blaze; or as floods of misrepresentation to sweep away all the remnant of truth and honour and virtue from the abodes of men.

Whatever may be the issue of things must, to all men, be at present unknown; but of one thing we are certain, that the violent passions, the malignant dispositions, the false misrepresentations, and the outrageous abuses which are in daily exercise, by that party who have thrown off all sense of decency with their loyalty, cannot be very long tolerated in any state of civilized society, or under any form of government. Malignity is fit only for the devil, and not for the family of man. As, in the human body there are occasionally some strange humours in individuals which produce divers kinds of insanity, so there is an epidemic madness, or phrenzy, that sometimes seizes on portions of the people, and drives them to the greatest extravagance. That the French leaders are mad I will not say. They have an object in

view, to the obtaining of which they direct all their energies, and that object is, if possible, to binder and prevent this province from being a British colony in feeling, principles and conduct, but that any part of the population of British birth, and British origin, residing in the Townships, should coincide with them, and by so doing, virtually deny their country, is not more monstrous than that the traveller were persuaded to help the highwayman to rob himself, and then glory in serving his new master. The few individuals that have been the deluded dupes of the French leaders will soon recover from their phrenzy, as we can never suppose that the people of the Townships will readily assist that domineering faction to prove that they are themselves squatters, intruders, foreigners, in a colony of Great Britain, but rather a portion of that Empire which will yet grow up to the stature of manhood.

S. D.

The New York Courier speaking of the Presidential candidates says:

Beyond all doubt, *five-eighths* of the people of the U. States would prefer either Mr. Webster or Mr. White to Martin Van Buren, and yet it is equally certain that it is a matter of great doubt whether a majority of the people can be brought to vote in the first instance for either of these individuals. The framers of our Constitution foresaw this difficulty, and rather than suffer a *minority* President to go into power provided that in the event of no Electoral College it should devolve upon the House of Representatives, who are to vote by States and determine which of the highest candidates shall be elevated to the first office in the nation. Whatever may be said against this mode, it has two recommendations which can never be overcome. In the first place, it prevents a *minority* president assuming the reins of government; and secondly, it enables the *majority* of the people to unite upon their *second* where instead of being compelled to submit to the elevation of one, who under any circumstance, could never command a majority of their suffrages, and whose sole pretensions to success are founded upon his having the control of the Government, with which to purchase the support of the ignorant and unprincipled.

We are well aware that the partisans of Van Buren and the agents of the Kitchen Cabinet generally, will raise a hue and cry against carrying the election into the House of Representatives.—But let them do so—they and they only, have an interest in preventing such a result, because they only are desirous of electing to the Presidency one who, under no circumstances, can ever receive a majority of the votes of the people for that station. There are a thousand individuals in the U. States on whom the People would sooner bestow that high and responsible office than on Martin Van Buren, and although his partisans may continue to present an unbroken front, it will never avail them in their final struggle for

Let these facts be remembered by the Whigs of the North and the friends of Judge White in the South and Southwest, and let them ever bear in mind that by each adhering to their candidate they inevitably carry the election to the House of Representatives, where the wishes of at least *five-eighths* of the People of the U. S. will be realized by preventing the election of Martin Van Buren. Judge White will doubtless receive every vote South and Southwest of the Potomac; while Mr. Webster will as certainly carry Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois. Van Buren can only count with any certainty on Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Missouri—New York and Pennsylvania are at least doubtful, and if he receives them he will number over seven States in the House of Representatives, while if the vote should be cast for Mr. Webster in the Electoral College, he will be elected by the People without its devolving on the House of Reps. Such let us hope, is to be the result of the coming contest: and then indeed, will the friends of Liberty throughout the world, have cause to rejoice in the triumph of sound principles and in this renewed evidence of the ability of man for self-government when his mind is left free and unshackled by the Demon of Party or the iron hand of Despotism. It is impossible that with such prospects before them the Whigs of the U. S. can ever abandon their candidate or listen to any compromise of their principles; but let them as they love their country and would avert from it the most dreadful of all curses, cultivate a friendly feeling towards the friends of Judge White in order that in case of emergency the great majority of the people may at least be gratified in their second choice, if disappointed in their first love. To the friends of Judge White we would say in the spirit of kindness and good feeling—"Do not abandon your flag, and seek not to impair the purity of ours." The first great object of both parties is to elect their immediate favorite, and failing in this, to prevent the election of Van Buren by giving the people their second choice. This is an object worthy of every friend of his country and as such may be openly and freely avowed.

"MONEYOCRACY."—We find the following paragraph in Mr. Buck's letter to the Hubbard dinner party:

"In the struggles which have taken place between the *moneyocracy* and popular liberty, your representative in Congress has been distinguished for firmness, zeal and ability."

What does Mr. Buck mean by "the *moneyocracy*?" Probably those who have got money. Will he then tell us how much money it takes to make a "*moneyocrat*,"

and how much he may have—provided he never earned a dollar of it but received it in stipends from the government—and still be a "*Van Buren Demo-crat*."

Never was there a more wicked device invented by demagogues, to mislead and poison the minds of honest men, than this senseless prating about aristocracy! One man, by industry, sobriety and economy, lives respectably, educates his children, is charitable to the needy. But still lays up something for a wet day—and in the end retires with a competence. This is your real "old aristocrat"—a federalist, beyond doubt! Another man of equal talents and opportunities, makes the discovery that it is serious business to work, and adopts the maxim that he is a fool to do it who can live without...turns politician perhaps, quits his workshop for the grog-shop, neglects his family, curses the "aristocracy," impugns the justice of Providence in thus *allocating* the conditions of men, and finally comes out a *leveler*. This, according to the modern demagogue, is the best ideal of *republicanism*—this is one of the people, the very guardian of "popular liberty," and a main pillar in the social fabric.—If so, God save the republic. But it generally turns out that those men who preach these doctrines, and who are loudest in their professions of love for the "people," are your real aristocrats in grain, who have squandered a competence, or are too proud and indolent to acquire by honest industry what they thus seek to obtain by arraying one portion of the community against another. We reproach no man with his condition.

'Honor or shame from no condition rise.'

Most certainly one man has the same right to spend his earnings from day to day, and thus "enjoy life as he goes along," that another has to observe a more rigid economy, and by perseverance in *business* accumulate a fortune; and he who pretends that the one course or the other makes a *patriot*, is either a knave or a dunce. But we deny that *poverty* is a positive *virtue*, or that it any more proves a man's exclusive devotion to the interests of his country, than the possession of wealth makes a man a villain, or disfranchises him; and it is an insult to the understandings of men to say that he who is fortunate enough to have houses or lands, or goods and chattels, has not, to say the least, as much interest in the welfare of the country as one possessed of neither, who sets his foot on our shore today, and is ready to leave it to-morrow. If a man issues his money, arraign him for the *act*; but it is at war with the first principles of republicanism—besides being mean and dishonest—to impeach in broad terms a whole class for its mere possession.

Our rich neighbour, leisurely rolls his coach past our door. We, at a somewhat quicker pace, roll our cart past his. This makes us even. And as long as he claims no superiority from the circumstance, we shall think *more of his position* because he rides in a coach. Another sweep of the circle may reverse the order. His children may be in the cart, and mine in the coach. The poor boy of to-day may be the rich man of the next generation—and so *vice versa*. But it is of little consequence how this may be. It is of vastly more importance to the welfare of the country that we cherish correct sentiments on these subjects, and inculcate such principles as we shall be willing to have meted out to ourselves and to our children under similar circumstances. Hence we cannot but express our regret that any man in Vermont, and especially one of Mr. Buck's intelligence, should lend his name to fetter such an absurdity.—*Burlington Free Press*.

EXTRACT.
It was an act which my conscience justified, and outraged reputation demanded. It will teach the man that the foul indecencies of a mean and contemptible editor cannot be practised with impunity, nor received with indifference. The *Vindicator* has asserted that I was governed by political motives—but I presume that it will be readily granted that my motives are best known to myself, and that I am the only proper person to declare them. I chastised O'Callaghan for having aspersed my character and reflected on my misfortunes in trade in the columns of the filthy paper he conducts. Here, in Montreal, after a residence of fifteen years, my character stands unblemished—but elsewhere this wretch, who is a disgrace to his country, has done what he could to injure it. I submit, whether such a man is entitled to sympathy. He claims it as a *victim*, but the facts being known the public will deny it to him as a *reptile*.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
A. DOYLE.
St. Paul street.

The motives of men are in general of a very mixed character; and it is only when they come before the world clear and unsuspected, and above all, appear as *adequate*, that they are fully credited. So much has been said by the *Vindicator* and the *Minerve* on the score of the motives of Mr. Doyle for his late encounter with Dr. O'Callaghan, that further silence on our part would be open to misconstruction. We are originally unwilling to enter at all on this painful subject.—We compassionated the condition of the man, who by his rashness or bitterness, had drawn on himself the most degrading of inflictions. We were told that he was sick—that he was dying—and when we took up his paper on the evening succeeding the encounter, the words, "BLOOD," "BLOOD" in large capitals stared us in the face. Of the composition of that article we do not wish to say one word. We turned from it with loathing and disgust. We put it down, as did the public

generally, to the momentary exasperation of some personal friend of the sufferer, and remained still reluctant to notice what had passed. But, now, it turns out that the whole was a game—an unworthy game played by the *Vindicator* and the *Minerve*, to catch public sympathy for Dr. O'Callaghan, who was represented as a victim to his political principles and sturdy independence. Reformers, Patriots, and "*enfans du sol*" were appealed to in behalf of their murdered champion, and every thing the loving pair could do, was done, to inflame and delude the public mind, on a subject obscured by declamation, and raised to importance by bold and extraordinary misrepresentation. Good people, what think ye? *It was all a hoax.* Doctor O'Callaghan is alive—well—and walks the streets, as if nothing had happened. The instrument used by Mr. Doyle was a common *dog-whip*; and that Gentleman's letter shews that he was governed wholly, by the most *human* and excusable of motives—the design to vindicate that which is dearer to an honest man than life itself—reputation.

Mr. Doyle is an honest man—his plain word is to be depended upon. With him there is no evasion—no special pleading. He comes straight to the point, and says—"I chastised O'Callaghan for having aspersed my character, and reflected on my misfortunes in trade, in the columns of the filthy paper which he conducts." Of the praise or blame Mr. Doyle deserves for this, we cannot be expected to speak. We were not in the country when the alleged offence was first given; but this we can say, that five minutes conversation would convince any one of the perfect truth, nature and candour of Mr. Doyle.—AND THAT HIS ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF IS TO BE RELIED ON.—*Irish Adv.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"On Criticism," has been mislaid, the author will oblige us by sending another copy.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, JUNE 23, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

A *Reactive Association* has been attempted to be formed at Quebec, under the name of the "Reform Association." The objects proposed were multifarious. One of their resolutions is to "insist upon the establishment of a uniform system of laws, throughout the Province," or in other words, to procure the repeal of the Canada Tenures Act; and thus throw upon the Townships the galling slavery of the feudal laws. The Townships, it appears, are gaining an ascendancy in the Colony, which already terrifies the Township-hating faction, and we must therefore be destroyed. We advise the Townships to continue the same steady course; let us mind our own affairs, and let Papineau's Frenchmen talk: while they endeavor to talk themselves into their former importance, let us be contented with the knowledge that we, the British, are steadily acquiring a preponderating influence in the country. We may say now with the Roman Emperor, but under different circumstances, "oderint dum metuant;" we are "the hated English," but our rising importance is greatly dreaded. Another resolution is "to abolish all monopolies, and more particularly that of the Land Company established without the consent of the Provincial Legislature."

Bah! Was this Colony conquered by the forefathers of the Township inhabitants, with the "consent" of the French?

No meeting of Papineau's Township-haters can be carried on without some expression of their "hatred" against us; we do not say that these expressions exactly give us pleasure, but they certainly afford us satisfaction as the means of measuring our increasing influence.

To crush that influence, the Canada Tenures Act must be repealed. The iron must be so firmly riveted around us, as to enter into our very souls, ere that faction can feel themselves safe. Little Mr. Roebuck, the tool and abject dependent of the hero of the infamous Westward address, has sold himself, for the promise of 11,000 pounds, to attempt the reduction of the Townships to a detested slavery. He cannot succeed. Has he read a single page of the history of nations? If so, he must know that devoted loyalty and detestation of slavery, reside constantly in the hills. Let him look to the Highlands of Scotland, the mountains of Wales, the hills of La Vendee. Does he retain a single atom of that common sense, which God has given

to the rational creation? If so, let him consider, that we are the inhabitants of the hills, his task-masters are the children of the prairie.

The Ministry have been generally successful in procuring their re-election. Lord J. Russell, however, has been defeated by Mr. Parker, a conservative, by a majority of 627. This defeat is of signal importance. Lord John was to have been leader in the House of Commons, it was therefore of the last moment that he should represent a county, rather than a place of less note. Notwithstanding the immense wealth and influence of the House of Bedford, and notwithstanding "the shilling to a pound," radical subscriptions for him, and the whole Ministerial power, Lord John has failed. It is understood that Sir John Byng, Member for Poole, would be raised to the peerage, in order to make way for Lord John. Lord John will probably be elected for that place, but he has lost his influence. The election of Mr. Murray, the (Sunday dicing) Ministerial candidate for Leith, is doubtful.

Earl Amherst's luggage was embarked in the Pique, and his Lordship had been put to great expense in outfit, when it was announced to him that his Majesty had cancelled his Commission. Mr. Ellice (Seignior of Beauharnois,) is now spoken of as Commissioner to Canada.

The liberal Liberals have also cancelled the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Governor General of India. Baron Glenleg, (Mr. Charles Grant) has been proposed in his stead. This has caused a great sensation at the India Board. Sir Howard Douglas has been recalled as Gov. of the Ionian Isles.

The State trials in France have commenced. The Peers are disgusted, and one third of them decline attending.

Mr. Livingston sailed from Havre, on the 5th for the United States. He has left Mr. Barton, Chief Sec. of the legation, as *Charge d'affaires*.

M. Charles Morelli, from the Monastery of Mount St. Bernard, has arrived at Montreal. The French and Austrian Governments have discontinued their usual grants to that monastery, and the institution has been thrown on public charity for support. M. Morelli has travelled over the U. States and has made very satisfactory collections.

Archibald McLean and Philip Vankoughnett, Esqrs. have been raised to the Legislative Council of U. C.

It is said that the wolves have made their appearance at St. Hyacinthe, and have already destroyed about a hundred sheep.

The St. Hyacinthe College took fire by a few sparks falling on the roof from the chimney. The fire was happily soon extinguished.

Pedro Gilbert, Manuel Royga, Angel Garcin, Juan Montenegro and Manuel Castillo, condemned to death, at Boston for piracy, were executed on the 11th. The captain has been respite for 60 days.

The young Queen of Portugal has been solicited by the Cortes to take another husband. She is to comply.

Aaron Ashton who went to see the rebel army in 1745, and was wounded at Bunker Hill, died on 1st May, at the age of 104.

Mr. Joseph Cavalier, in running timber over the rapids on Pike River, unfortunately had his leg fractured by its being jammed between two logs. He lies dangerously ill.

We are obliged, for want of room, to postpone our remarks on emigration to the Townships.

WELL MET.—A friend of ours has favored us with the following singular coincidence:

One man aged 70 years,
One " 71 "
One " 72 "

Whole age 213

All meeting at the house of Mr. H. M. Chandler, in this village, within the space of three minutes, and from directions entirely different—the meeting purely by chance.

Between the 20th February and the 6th March following, a series of earthquakes took place in Chili. A large portion of the island of Caracana was swallowed up. From 25 to 30 towns besides many small villages between Concepcion and the Cordillera were scenes of complete ruin. The loss of life was estimated at 1,500. The spectacle was of thrilling and of awful sublimity. At Concepcion when the first intimation of the breaking up of the convulsed earth was received by the inhabitants of the cities and towns, struck with horror, they ran into the middle of the wide street, and knelt in fervent prayer to God to save them from the threatening destruction.—*Irish Adv.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

For the County of Mississouli, June 20th, 1835.

An average crop is all that the farmer can reasonably hope for from present appearances. The weather for the last ten days has, upon the whole, been quite cool, and unfavourable, especially for Indian Corn, which is in a very backward state. Worms have injured the crop, particularly where the same ground was planted last year with corn. The storm which commenced yesterday and this day still continues...is uncommonly cold for this season of the year, and cannot but be injurious to all kinds of grain sown on low or moist land.

The first hoeing or weeding of corn may be said to be about half finished. Buckwheat land has been generally prepared this week for sowing. The weary oxen can now enjoy leisure feeding in abundant pastures,...and under the shady tree chewing their cuds with their long sides pressing the ground. And the horses that a few weeks ago patiently submitted, from the rising to the setting of the sun, to the dragging of the harrow and the plough, will now very innocently try the agility of their late drivers, and see which corner of the field it is most pleasant to be caught in. Young cattle and horses that have been wintered in any tolerable condition have now shed their old hair, and are thriving well.—COMMUNICATED.

PACKET COMMUNICATION WITH THE WEST INDIES.—The following is the plan proposed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for establishing a regular communication between England and her West India Colonies, and between Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, so as to ensure a fortnightly intercourse between them and this country, instead of a monthly one as at present.

On the first and fifteenth of every month, a sailing packet will be dispatched from England, which, as appears from an average of twelve packets that sailed from England in twelve consecutive months, may be expected to reach Barbadoes in 31 days; this packet proceeding along the islands delivering the respective mails at each, and waiting at St. Thomas, is now occupied on this service 18 days, and her return from thence to Falmouth is 31 days, making, in the whole, 80 days out and home. But as the detention at St. Thomas has been chiefly occasioned by waiting for the La Guayra mail boat, 6, 8, or even 10 days, which will no longer be the case, eight days may, therefore, be deducted from the above mentioned time. The out and home voyage will then be performed in about 72 days.

But as the proposed plan is meant to embrace Jamaica, where the steamer is to wait four days, the out and home voyage will stand thus,

Packet to Barbadoes.....31 days.

Steam Vessel from Jamaica to

Barbadoes.....6

Remains at Jamaica.....4

Jamaica to St. Thomas.....5

St. Thomas to Falmouth.....31

—77 days.

To despatch two mails from the Leeward Islands in each month, and receive two returns, will require six sailing packets and two steamers; and this number will be sufficient to allow time for both to put themselves into a complete state of repair and refit. For as the first 5 packets despatched at intervals of 15 days, may be expected to return to Falmouth in 75 or 76 days, the sixth after the return of the fifth will have fifteen days to refit before she be required to sail again.

An extra steamer will be kept ready to sail, in case of accident to the machinery of either of the others.

The Sheildrake packet arrived at Barbadoes on the 25th Feb., in exactly 21 days from Falmouth.

The ship Higginson, from Barbadoes, arrived at Liverpool on Friday, conveying papers from Barbadoes to March 19, Demerara, March 8, St. Vincent, March 8th, Trindad, Feb. 20, Bermuda, Feb. 12, Tobago, Feb. 23, St. Christopher, March 7, and Grenada, March 8. The accounts are favourable. From St. Vincent we learn that the legislature was sitting, but the only bill of importance before the House of Assembly was a tax bill, levying an impost of two per cent. on all imports. This was excessively unpopular with the merchants and others, and a petition, numerously and respectfully signed, was about to be presented to the Council against it. The recent importation into Jamaica of nearly 800 European labourers, who receive a bounty of £15 per head, consisting of carpenters, masons, ploughmen, &c., and for whom an act had been passed, granting £5000 "in order to establish Townships," appears to have given great satisfaction to the planters in the neighbouring colonies, who express a hope that the same indulgence will be extended to them.

DEATH-BED CONFESSION.—APPALING DISCOVERY.—In the year 1812, Mrs. Alston, daughter of Colonel Burr, and wife of the late Governor Alston of South Carolina, embarked from Charleston on a visit to her father at New York, on board a private built vessel, and was never heard of afterwards. A man lately deceased at Mobile confessed before death—that he had been a pirate and had helped to destroy the vessel in which Mrs. Alston was, together with all the crew and passengers. He declared, there was an unwillingness on the part of every pirate to take the life of Mrs. Alston—and they therefore drew lots to decide who should perform the deed. The lot fell on this pirate—who declared he affected his object by laying a plank along the edge of the ship, half on it and half off or over the edge, and

made the unfortunate lady walk on that plank till it tilted over into the water with her!!! Her father, Colonel Burr, late Vice President of the United States, is still living—a very old man in the city of New York.

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH SLVER.—A Spanish brig, of three hundred tons named the Formidable, which has acquired no small notoriety among the British cruisers on the coast of Africa, by her own speed and the boldness and dexterity of her captain, was captured on the 17th of December off the mouth of the old Calabar river, by his Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard. The action was commenced by the slaver, after a chase of some hours, and was maintained for some time with great spirit on both sides. At length the brigantine ran the slaver on board, and the latter almost immediately surrendered. The captain of the Formidable, an officer of the Spanish navy, behaved with great gallantry fighting and encouraging his men until disabled by three musket wounds. The captain found on board the prize, seven hundred slaves, and a crew of sixty six men armed with muskets, pistols and cutlasses. The battery of the slaver was eight guns. Four of the Spaniards were killed, and eleven wounded, of the British, six wounded

The Reform Bill has marked out a new but curious road to the peerage. Honours are now conferred by the King for defeats. Had Nelson been rewarded in this way, he never would have reached the lowest order of knighthood. It will be remembered that when Squire Western was defeated in Essex he was immediately elevated to the peerage by the Whigs. Baron Durban when beaten and turned out of the Cabinet, was instantly created an earl. These delightful precedents have been followed with-in the last few days. Mr. Charles Grant, having no hope of being returned for Inverness, is to be created a baron of the very place where he is despised and before the electors of which he is afraid or ashamed to show himself. Lord Palmerston is to try his fate in Lord Carlisle's rotten borough of Morpeth, and if he succeeds no honours await him for the present; but if defeated he also is forked up to the peerage, perhaps as Viscount Cupid, Baron Protocol, of Dunce, in the Marches. This certainly is a most convenient ladder to the Lords. The more a man is kicked and spurned in a bad cause, the higher is the honour conferred upon him. By the Whig rule, if Manchester were to do its duty, Mr. Poulett Thomson would have a fair chance of gaining a coronet. What title shall we give him? Suppose we say Baron Raft, of Oatlands, in the county of Surrey, or Viscount Fustic, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster? It would be irresistibly amusing to see Mr. Poulett Thomson a lord; the very railroad would laugh!—*Louisville Journal*.

Delegates, chosen to form a Constitution for Michigan, met on the 11th inst. at Detroit.—John Riddell was chosen President, and M. J. Bacon and Charles Whipple were appointed Secretaries.—*Louisville Journal*.

A convict, named Moss, recently broke jail in Georgia. The Sheriff, Mr. Rollinston, pursued and overtook him but was unable to apprehend him. “A rolling-stone gathers no moss.”

In the city of Mexico, tumbrils are sent round by the Police, to take up those who are drunk. They are kept all night, and made to work in the streets for three days, with a ring round their necks.

His Excellency the Minister of State, Baron W. Von Humboldt, died at his country seat, Jagel, near Berlin, on the 7th inst. aged 68. By his death, not only the State, but the sciences have suffered a severe loss.

About forty boys have arrived in the Eleutheria, from London, sent out by Mr. Orror, of Montreal, by the Children's Friend Society of London. The great majority of them will proceed to Toronto, where they are already engaged as apprentices.

We learn that the Provincial Parliament is further prorogued from the 1st, to Monday the twenty seventh July next, for the despatch of business.

The last Official Gazette contains a proclamation from the Governor-in-Chief, establishing the division line between the ports of Quebec and Montreal at Pointe du Lac, in the District of Three Rivers. The point of demarcation was originally recommended, the Proclamation states, by an order in Council, dated in May 1833, and is now fixed, subject however to the confirmation of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury,

From the Paris papers, it appears that Louis Philippe has involved his Government in serious difficulties, by their prosecutions of the State prisoners of April. These prosecutions are extremely unpopular, and numerous petitions are pouring in against them from all quarters. Even the National Guards in the department of the Rhine, and the prefects of all the departments, have presented petitions for a general amnesty.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This morning, about half past three o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable, in the rear of 209, Elizabeth Street, and extended with alarming rapidity through to Mott Street, consuming the whole of the row of houses on Prince, from Elizabeth to Mott Streets. About two hundred families were burnt out. The principal part of whom lost almost all their furniture.

A vacancy in the representation of this Province caused by the resignation of Amable Dionne Esq. M. P. for the County of Kamouraska, has recently occurred. A new writ directed to REMI PRIZE Esq. as Returning Officer, has issued from the office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

STEAMBOAT MURDER.—The steamboat Majestic was blown up, three or four days ago, near Memphis. The effects were terrible. As many as sixty persons were either drowned or badly scalded. The wounded, at our last accounts, were hourly dying. The Majestic was passing between New Orleans and St. Louis.—*Louisville Journal*.

Captain Acerboni, who left Alexandria on the 2d of March, states that the greatest consternation prevailed in that city, on account of the continually increasing ravages of the plague. The victims were so numerous, that it was impossible to ascertain the daily mortality. Commercial affairs were at a stand.

The BUFFALO papers contradict a report extensively circulated in the AMERICAN journals, stating that the steamboat Superior was sunk, a few weeks since, on Lake Erie, with one thousand people on board! No such boat runs on that Lake, and the whole story is an entire fabrication from beginning to end.

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At an adjourned Meeting of the Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the Counties of Mississouli and Rouville, held at Philipsburg, on Saturday the 13th June, 1835, the following Resolutions and By-Laws were adopted, viz:

Resolved, 1. That Albert Chapman and N. B. Beardsley of Noyan, P. H. Moore and Horace M. Chandler of St. Armand, Hiriam Corey of Stanbridge and Lumas Meigs of Dunham, be appointed Agents for the Company; and that it shall be the duty of an Agent to survey the property which any person may wish to have insured, and to write a particular description thereof, which he shall forward to the Secretary to be laid before the Directors for approval.

2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep fair and correct records of all the proceedings of the Company, and file and keep all writings coming into his hands, necessary to be preserved; and shall make and preserve all records, policies, surrenders and transfers, which are or may be necessary to be made and preserved in his office; and also to do and perform all other acts required of him by virtue of the act of incorporation and by-laws; and, before entering on the duties of his office, he shall give bonds in the sum of £200 Currency, to the satisfaction of the Directors; and shall receive such sum or sums for his services as the President and Directors shall determine.

3d. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep for the use of the Company, the Premium notes, and all monies which shall be paid into his hands, and to pay out the same by order of the President and Directors in writing; and shall make report in writing of the state of the Treasury at each annual meeting, and to the Directors at any time when required there-to by them; and, before entering on the duties of his office, he shall give bonds in the sum of £1000 Currency, to the satisfaction of the Directors; and shall receive such sum for his services as the President and Directors shall determine.

4th. That applications for insurance on at least £1500 Currency shall be received, examined and approved by a majority of the Directors, before they shall allow any policy to be issued.

5th. That applications for insurance, for sums not exceeding £2200 Currency, shall be examined and approved by two Directors; and for any greater sum, by at least three Directors, before the Secretary shall issue any policy thereon.

6th. That the Directors shall meet on the first Tuesday in every Month, until otherwise determined.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

NOTICE

TO SQUATTERS ON THE LANDS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

NOTICE

N are in possession of LANDS of the COMPANY, that provided they come forward forthwith to make arrangements for purchase, they shall be allowed to acquire their Lots at a valuation to be formed without reference to the improvements which may have been made upon them, and liberal terms of credit shall be allowed for the payment of the purchase money.

Parties interested, are requested not to neglect this notice.

G. MOFFAT, & C. Commissioners.
P. M'GILL, & C. Office of the British American Land Company.

Montreal, May, 1835.

10—tf.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are prepared to purchase LANDS, either wild or improved, in the Counties of SHERBROOKE, SHEFFORD, and STANSTEAD.

Applications may be made either at their office in Montreal or Sherbrooke or to the undersigned Agents of the company.

S. YARWOOD, Esq., Quebec.
DANIEL THOMAS, Esq., Melbourne.

ICHABOD SMITH, Esq., Stanstead.

DAVID WOOD, Esq., Shefford.

Montreal, July 20, 1834.

10—tf.

BY-LAWS OF THE MISSISSOULI AND ROUVILLE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECTION 1. That all public meetings of the Company shall be held at Philipsburg, St. Armand, until otherwise determined by the Corporation at their annual meeting.

SECTION 2. That this company will insure property at premium notes varying from 4 to 10 per cent., as the Directors shall deem the risk to be less or greater, judging from the survey of the property when it shall be submitted to them.

Furniture, goods, produce and stock, at the same rates as the building in which they are contained.

SECTION 3. That such property as the Directors shall, from the survey submitted to them, deem too hazardous to be insured at premium notes of ten per cent., cannot be insured by this Company.

SECTION 4. That not more than two-thirds of the estimated cash value of buildings or other property, shall be insured thereon.

SECTION 5. That every person wishing to become a member of this Company shall, before he receives his policy, deposit his premium note, and 4 per cent. upon it, together with two shillings and six pence for his policy and recording, and also a reasonable allowance to the Agent for making the survey, application and plan of the buildings.

SECTION 6. That in cases where no permanent tenement can be created, as on household furniture, &c., the Directors may require security in lieu thereof, by an approved surety on the premium note.

SECTION 7. That such deposit notes shall be retained by the Treasurer thirty days after the expiration of the term of insurance, or surrender of the policy, for which it was given, and until the amount of all losses and expenses which may have accrued during the term of insurance shall have been ascertained and paid.

SECTION 8. That the term for which the Company will insure, shall be from the date of the Policy, at noon, till the first day of May, 1839, at noon; but when goods and other personal property are insured with buildings, and the goods or any part of them had afterwards been sold, the Policy may be cancelled as to that part, upon paying the proportion of all losses and expense which may have accrued before such cancellation.

SECTION 9. That insurance shall not be made to a greater amount than £500 Currency, on any one risk or block of buildings; and that any person owning part of a block of buildings, and wishing to insure such part, shall, five days previous to his applying for insurance, give notice in writing to the other proprietors or occupants, that on a certain day he intends to apply to an Agent of the Company (naming him,) for insurance on his part of said property. In order that each proprietor may have an opportunity of insuring a part in said £500, proportionate to his interest in the whole risk.

SECTION 10. That whenever any loss or damage by fire is ascertained and is payable by the Company, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to cause public notice to be given of the rate per cent. assessed on all notes in the hands of the Treasurer, by publication, during three successive weeks, in the newspapers published within the limits of the Company.

SECTION 11. That the Directors shall report, at the meeting of the Corporation, held on the first Monday in October annually, giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the Company.

At an adjourned Meeting of the Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the Counties of Mississouli and Rouville, held at Philipsburg, on Saturday the 13th June, 1835, the following Resolutions and By-Laws were adopted, viz:

Resolved, 1. That Albert Chapman and N. B. Beardsley of Noyan, P. H. Moore and Horace M. Chandler of St. Armand, Hiriam Corey of Stanbridge and Lumas Meigs of Dunham, be appointed Agents for the Company; and that it shall be the duty of an Agent to survey the property which any person may wish to have insured, and to write a particular description thereof, which he shall forward to the Secretary to be laid before the Directors for approval.

2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep fair and correct records of all the proceedings of the Company, and file and keep all writings coming into his hands, necessary to be preserved; and shall make and preserve all records, policies, surrenders and transfers, which are or may be necessary to be made and preserved in his office; and also to do and perform all other acts required of him by virtue of the act of incorporation and by-laws; and, before entering on the duties of his office, he shall give bonds in the sum of £200 Currency, to the satisfaction of the Directors; and shall receive such sum for his services as the President and Directors shall determine.

3d. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep for the use of the Company, the Premium notes, and all monies which shall be paid into his hands, and to pay out the same by order of the President and Directors in writing; and shall make report in writing of the state of the Treasury at each annual meeting, and to the Directors at any time when required there-to by them; and, before entering on the duties of his office, he shall give bonds in the sum of £1000 Currency, to the satisfaction of the Directors; and shall receive such sum for his services as the President and Directors shall determine.

4th. That applications for insurance on at least £1500 Currency shall be received, examined and approved by a majority of the Directors, before they shall allow any policy to be issued.

5th. That applications for insurance, for sums not exceeding £2200 Currency, shall be examined and approved by two Directors; and for any greater sum, by at least three Directors, before the Secretary shall issue any policy thereon.

6th. That the Directors shall meet on the first Tuesday in every Month, until otherwise determined.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

POETRY.

THE SILK WORM'S WILL
BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

On a plain rush hurdle a silk worm lay,
When a proud young princess came that way.
The haughty child of a human king
Threw a side long glace at the humble thing,
That took with a silent gratitude
From the mulberry leaf, her simple food—
And shrank, half scorn and half disgust,
Away from her sister child of dust,
Declaring she never yet could see
Why a reptile form like this should be,
And that she was not made with nerves so firm,
As, calmly to stand by a "crawling worm!"

With mute forbearance the Silk-worm took
The taunting words and the spurning look.
Alike a stranger to self and pride,
She'd no disquiet from aught beside,
And lived of a meekness and peace possessed,
Which these debas from the human breast.
She only wished for the harsh abuse,
To find some way to become of use
To the haughty daughter of lordly man;
And thus did she lay a noble plan,
To teach her wisdom and make it plain
That the humble worm was not made in vain
A plan so generous, deep and high;
That to carry it out she must even die!

"No more," said she, "will I drink or eat!
I'll spin and weave me a winding sheet,
To wrap me up from the sun's clear light,
And hide my form from her wounded sight.
In secret then till my end draws nigh,
I'll toil for her; and when I die,
I'll leave behind, as a farewell boon,
To the proud young princess my whole cocoon,
To be reeled and wove to a shining lace,
And hung in a veil o'er her scornful face!
And when she can calmly draw her breath
Thro' the very threads that have caused my death;
When she finds at length she has *nerves so firm*
As to wear the shroud of a crawling worm,
May she bear in mind, that she walks with pride
In the winding-sheet where the Silk-worm died!"

NATURAL HISTORY.

From the Menageries, Vol. I.

THE DOGS OF ST. BERNARD

The convent of the Great St. Bernard is situated near the top of the mountain known by that name, near one of the most dangerous passages of the Alps, between Switzerland and Savoy. In these regions the traveller is often overtaken by the most severe weather, even after days of cloudless beauty, when the glaciers glitter in the sunshine, and the pink flowers of the rhododendron appear as if they were never to be sullied by the tempest. But a storm suddenly comes on; the roads are rendered impassable by drifts of snow; the avalanches, which are huge loosened masses of snow or ice, are swept into the valleys, carrying trees and crags of rock before them. The hospitable monks, though their revenue is scanty, open their doors to every stranger that presents himself. To be cold, to be weary, to be benighted, constitute the title to their comfortable shelter, their cheering meal, and their agreeable converse. But their attention to the distressed does not end here. They devote themselves to the dangerous task of searching for those unhappy persons who may have been overtaken by the sudden storm, and would perish but for their charitable succour. Most remarkably are they assisted in these truly christian offices. They have a breed of noble dogs in their establishment, whose extraordinary sagacity often enables them to rescue the traveller from destruction. Benumbed with cold, weary in the search for a lost track, his senses yielding to the stupefying influence of frost, which betrays the exhausted sufferer into a deep sleep, the unhappy man sinks upon the ground, and the snow-drift covers him from human sight. It is then that the keen scent and the exquisite docility of these admirable dogs are called into action. Though the perishing man lie ten or even twenty feet beneath the snow, the delicacy of smell with which they can trace him offers a chance of escape. They scratch away the snow with their feet; they set up a continued hoarse and solemn bark, which brings the monks and labourers of the convent to their assistance. To provide for the chance that the dogs, without human help, may succeed in discovering the unfortunate traveller, one of them has a flask of spirits round his neck, to which the fainting man may apply for support; and another has a cloak to cover him. These wonderful exertions are often successful; and even where they fail of restoring him who has perished, the dogs discover the body, so that it may be secured for the recognition of friends; and such is the effect of the temperature, that the dead features generally preserve their firmness for the space of two years. One of these noble creatures was decorated with a medal, in commemoration of his having saved the lives of twenty-two persons, who, but for his sagacity, must have perished. Many travellers who have crossed the passage of St. Bernard, since the peace, have seen this dog, and have heard, around the blazing fire of the monks, the story of his extraordinary career. He died about the year 1816, in an attempt to convey a poor traveller to his anxious family. The Piedmontese courier arrived at St. Bernard in a very stormy season, labouring to make his way to the little village of St. Pierre, in the valley beneath the mountain, where his wife and children dwelt. It was in vain that the monks attempted to check his resolution to reach his family. They at last gave him two guides, each of whom was accompanied by a dog, of which one was the remarkable creature whose services had been so valuable to mankind. Descending from the convent, they were in an instant overwhelmed by two avalanches; and the same common destruction awaited the family of the poor courier, who were toiling up the mountain in the hope to obtain some news of their expected friend. They all perished.

A story is told of one of these dogs, who, having found a child unburied whose mother had been destroyed by an avalanche, induced the poor boy to mount upon his back, and thus carried him to the gate of the convent.

In the parish of St. Lucy, on the north side of the island, there is a high rocky cliff fronting the sea, near the bottom of which is a large cave. This opens into another cave, the bottom of which is a basin of water. In the midst of this basin is a rock, always covered with water: on the sides of which, a few inches below the water, are seen, at all times of the year, issuing out of little holes, what have the appearance of finely radiated flowers; in size, colour and shape greatly resembling a common marigold. If you attempt to pluck one of these, as soon as your fingers come within two or three inches of it, it contracts, closes up its border and shrinks back into the hole of the rock. But if left undisturbed for a few minutes, it issues again, and soon appears in full bloom. This might induce one to believe, that it was no other than an aquatic sensitive plant.

But on nearer inspection we may discern four dark coloured filaments, rising from the centre, moving with a quick and spontaneous motion, and frequently closing, to seize its prey, much like the claws of a lobster. So that the seeming flower is really an animal; and its body, which appeared to be the stalk of the flower, is black, about as big as a man's bill.

It seems the vivid yellow colour of its feelers, is absolutely necessary to procure its food. The water in the cave, having no motion, cannot bring any food to them. Therefore the Creator has endowed this creature with a quality which may allure its prey. For bright colours invite many aquatic animals, as the flame of a candle does flies.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG TRADESMAN.

1. Whatever your trade may be never be ashamed of it or above it.
2. Do not disdain to keep company with people of your own class; but rather court their acquaintance; the conversation of men of trade brings trade...men first talk together, then deal together.
3. Without diligence and application no trade can be successful or honorably carried on.
4. Never trade beyond your stock or give or take too large a credit. Better slip a bargain now and then, than buy a greater quantity of goods than you can pay for.
5. Should your affairs go wrong in spite of all care and diligence break in time. If you can pay three shillings do not affect to remain whole until you cannot pay ten pence.
6. The cruelty of creditors is the dishonesty of debtors.
7. A well sorted and well chosen collection of goods is preferable to a shop entirely filled with an immense quantity.

8. The retail tradesmen in general, must lay in a very great stock of patience, they must conquer their passions and endeavor to weather the storm of impatience.

9. Pleasure and diversion when frequent are generally fatal to young tradesmen, especially those diversions, which are deemed innocent, such as horses, dogs, and races.

10. For the first five or six years of business, tradesmen ought to consider themselves as worth nothing or as having no money which can be taken out of the business and spent in the luxuries of life.

11. Profusion in expense, living like your neighbors, and mimicking the manners of high life, are paths which lead directly to bankruptcy.

12. In the employment of the holidays be sure that exercise only is your object. He who rides ten miles, and drinks two bottles of wine, will not find his health generally improved.

13. Beware of engaging to be security for any sum which you cannot pay without injuring yourself...business...or credit.

14. If you marry...let it be one who is not above being the wife of a tradesman.

15. Trust as little to servants as possible and this caution may be observed without depriving them of a proper degree of confidence.

16. Idle servants are rarely honest ones. If a servant has a taste for dress, rather correct and moderate it, than prohibit it altogether.

17. Trust nothing to speculation, and avoid all paper money schemes to deceive the public and uphold a false credit.

18. In general avoid all partnerships; at all times avoid them if you are not perfectly acquainted with the temper, disposition, and character of your partner.

19. If you discover that your partner is a schemer or gambler in the funds, lotteries, or otherwise, dissolve partnership directly.

20. Be firm and decided in your prices, fix a moderate price and never depart from it.

21. Exposed as you must often be to improper questions, rather positively refuse to answer them than tell such lies as are common on the occasion.

22. Acquire a neatness and despatch in every thing you do; yet avoid the affected bustle, cringing smile, and vulgarity of some tradesmen.

23. Talk to your customers like a man of sense and business, and not like a mountebank.

24. Be not very anxious to make a great fortune, nor set your heart upon a country seat and retirement.

25. In a word, be strictly honest, assid-

uously diligent and frugal. Never break your word and shuffle. But teach your brother tradesmen and the whole world, that you are a person in every possible case to be depended on.

THE POOR OLD MAN.—A short time ago, says an English gentleman, I overtook a poor old man near the summit of a hill. Being both on foot, and our road, for a few miles the same, I took the old man's speed. He was not talkative, for he seldom spoke but in reply to my inquiries; which were such as to draw from him the following story: "I live on a farm belonging to Mr. A., in all fifty-nine acres; forty-one with my father, and eighteen as tenant myself after his death. The farm, even with hard labor and care, would scarcely support my family. Our rent was between fourscore and a hundred pounds a year. I had closes of meadow ground to about seven acres; and the reason I left the farm was, because my landlord took from me five acres of meadow, and refused to make any abatement of my rent. When I left the farm, I had as much money as bought a cart and horse; with which I have since supported my family by carrying coal. I have four children, two of whom are with us; the youngest, a girl about ten, and the oldest, an infirm young man, who is seldom able to do any thing. My wife has been insane during the last fifteen years. I am in the sixty-fifth year of my age, and have the whole care of the family. I go four or five times in the week to the coal-pit. I rise at three in the morning, begin my journey a little after four, and have completed my day's work about ten at night. I am mostly in bed little more than four hours; nor do I sleep much even of that, on account of rheumatism. I have been used to this upwards of four years, during which time, I have not had so much as three pints of ale on the road. I take in my pocket a butter cake, or a bit of meat, and drink of the running water by the way. These clothes were new the last spring, but are now entirely rotten by dirt and wet; for they have not been dry, night or day, for the last seven weeks."

In answer to other inquiries, he said, "I do not feel unhappy in my present state, though I sometimes think when I am crossing the hill on a cold rough morning, 'I wish I had some other employment.' But I think it my duty to do what I can; life will soon be over with me, and if I am happy at last it is all I want." His gratitude for the comparatively good health he enjoyed, and also for the support he was enabled to earn for himself and family, was such as to cause my consciously ungrateful soul to blush, and my inward man to ejaculate, "O may I never forget, that the God of providence hereby reproves my ingratitude; and that this is a lesson intended for myself."

ON MATERNAL AFFECTION.—Who that

has seen a mother fondly bending over her infant babe, and gazing with the mixed feeling of love and tenderness on the image which it presents to her, that will withhold the tribute of respect? To see her in all the enthusiastic feelings of the heart clasp her offspring to her bosom—to view her lulling by the soft melody of her voice, the helpless innocent into balmy sleep, and to survey her as she watches the sleeping moments of her darling child, while with anxious solicitude she anticipates its every want is a sight, at which heroes and statesmen, philosophers and sages, may stand for a moment and gaze with delight.

Is there feeling that actuates the human heart so powerful as that of maternal affection? Who but woman, lovely woman, can feel that tender sensation so strong? The father, indeed, may press his lovely infant to his manly heart, but does it throb with those feelings which irresistibly overcome the mother? Does his masculine form tremble with the same anxious solicitude for the welfare of his child? No, though ties of blood and nature inseparably connect them in the bonds of affection and love, still his insatiate bosom is incapable of the tender feelings of the mother; while she, alive to all sensibilities of the soul in a paroxysm of love and delight trembles with the feelings of maternal affection.

What power but the Eternal, can separate the fond mother from the being she has given life to. No pathless desert or gloomy forest, nor trackless ocean, with all their unnumbered dangers, can deter her intrepid soul from seeking her offspring in the hour of trial.

Maternal affection is inherent in the nature of women—it is planted within them—it is as lasting as the existence of human feeling, and while reason holds her seat, the feelings of a mother's heart will recognize, through the lapse of time, the child of her bosom.—Literary Cabinet.

AN ABSENT SON.

Important.—Mons. Paulin has invented a fire proof apparatus, by which firemen may descend into cellars and other places, where spirits and other inflammable substances are in conflagration being supplied with air pumped into tubes communicating with the head and mouth. A successful experiment was made, but the firemen experienced some inconvenience from the heat during the 19 minutes he remained amidst the smoke, his pulse when he came out of the cellar beating 130 a minute: but he had successfully extinguished the fire. This seems to be the application of the diving belt principle.

Cylinder Cannon—Messrs. Allen and Ball, of Springfield, Mass. have invented what they call a cylinder cannon; upon the cylinder may be placed as many barrels as

you please, each barrel capable of making

two discharges a second. It was built for a company in Lowell, who have procured for it a patent in this country and France, and have now an agent in England for the purpose of getting it patented there. "It was to us," says the *Hampden Whig*, "altogether a novel piece of machinery, and the idea of a cannon being fired, gun after gun, by an operation like that of a boy turning a grindstone struck us as strangely singular."

NEW STORE.

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH,

HAVING lately purchased from A. RHODES, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satin, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue, green, claret and red Circassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombazettes; Eng. and French Merinos; blk. gro. de Nap, changeable and levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanes Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jacomet, checked, plain, and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and null do, bob Lace and Footing, linen Long Lawn; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barage, plain and fig'd gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do. silk, gauze, crepe, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Handkerchiefs; rich gauze sett and cap Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilting and Marseilles Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'dls. fig'd do., Nankeens, Diaper, Ticking, Pelise Wadding, Straw and Dumb-bonnet. White and col'd flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calk skins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Britannia & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed tea, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hyson, twainky, hyson skin and black teas; spicess of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

10 cwt. refined leaf Sugar—Jamp do., 10 cwt. muscovado do.

200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do. 50 bars. superior Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it. PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the highest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber.

Mississoula Bay, June 2, 1835.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
QUEBEC, 3d February, 1810.

SOLVED, That after the close of the present session, before any petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private bill, whether for the erection of a bridge or bridges, for the regulation of a common, for making any turnpike road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewal of any act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the Quebec Gazette, and in one of the newspapers of the district, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the church door of the parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no church, during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

24th March, 1817.

Resolved. That hereafter this House will not receive any petitions after the first fifteen days of each session.

22nd March, 1849.

Resolved. That after the present session, before any petitions praying leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such bill shall upon giving the notice prescribed by the rule of the 3d day of February, 1810, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice stating the toll they intend to ask, the extent of the privileges, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning whether they propose to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of such drawbridge.

4th March, 1834.

Resolved. That any petitioner for an exclusive privilege do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of this House, a sum of twenty-five pounds, before the bill for such exclusive privilege go to a second reading, towards paying part of the expense of the said private bill, which sum shall be returned to the petitioners if they do not obtain the passing of the law. Attest,

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly.

Printers of Gazettes and other newspapers printed in this Province, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers in the language in which they are printed, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

TO LET.

THE STORE, ASHERY, DIS-TILLERY, and part of the SHED, at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

For SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 42 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons good barn hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it to their interest to settle the same immediately.